$$e^{x+y} = e^{x}e^{y} + \log_{x}(a \cdot b) = \log_{x}(a) \cdot \log_{x}(b)$$
32. Man verifiziere für alle  $x, y > 0$  die Ungleichung
$$\frac{\log_{x} x + \log_{y} y}{2} \leq \log_{x}(\frac{x+y}{2})$$

$$\frac{\log_{x} x + \log_{x}(x)}{2} \leq \log_{x}(\frac{x+y}{2}) = \log_{x}(\frac{x+y}{2}) = \log_{x}(\frac{x+y}{2}) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \log_{x}(x+y)$$

$$= \log_{x}(\frac{x+y}{2}) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \log_{x}(x+y)$$

$$= \log_{x}(\frac{x+y}{2}) - \log_{x}(\frac{x+y}{2})$$

$$= \log_{x}(\frac{x+$$

The second data for all to a Rich Chapterbooms  $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{N}$ The second data for all to a Rich Chapterbooms  $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{N}$   $\frac{1}{N}$   $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{N}$   $\frac{1}{N}$   $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{N}$   $\frac{1}{N}$   $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{N}$   $\frac{1}{N}$   $\frac{1$ 

Fine n = n  $n! \leq n \leq n$  3 + n = 1:  $1 \cdot e$   $1 \cdot$ 

